

## NEW BONDS FOR ROAD

### Hilo Railway Will Consolidate All Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bonds, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of B. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olaa division, which is the shorter line running through the Olaa plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$850,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of a line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waialeale mill. There will be two bridges over the Waialeale river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Wai'anuenue street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unused, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session.

In the first, Maria Paikapu vs. Bernabo Paikapu, separation was asked on the ground that the defendant was afflicted with an incurable disease (depression), and had been confined at Molokai since 1898. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing it in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits of no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by any law of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charles, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai. Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

### THE QUEEN IS SUED.

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain a foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property. In the petition it is alleged that D. M. Hatch gave a mortgage to F. M. Hatch for \$75 in 1870, at 16 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges:

"That it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff, and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. M. Hatch, procured an assignment to her of the said mortgages heretofore described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do."

Georgia claims a man ninety-two years old, who never cast a vote or ran for office. He has, therefore, a good deal to learn yet, but it is, perhaps, as Frank Stanton suggests, fortunate for the old gentleman that his name is limited.

## SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US



SIXTO LOPEZ

SENOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Senor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Balayan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, and when Rizal was banished to Mindanao he would have shared the same fate had he not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Senor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila, and belongs to the best class of people in the province.

Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Senor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission, but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position, but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people.

The main aim of Senor Lopez' work has been to obtain independence for the Philippines, by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, basis for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights, which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Senor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects, yet he considered it unfair to the Filipinos, and wishes that, instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plans as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile until such a government had been established the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up could be settled. As to the teachers, which have lately gone over to the islands, they would be given the choice of going home to the States or serving under the new government.

Senor Lopez had taken his scheme of government to several European diplomats, who have approved of it, and while in the States he has been aided by such men as William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and the Boston Anti-Imperial League.

The dread which he has of annexation as a mere American colony has led him to go very deep into the question of the capacity of the Filipino for self-government, showing for instance in his speech in Philadelphia that there were very few Filipinos who could not read and

write at the time of the first Spanish occupation, and that Manila already had a university several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

The Senor speaks in no euphemistic tones of many of the late works on the Philippines, as for instance that of Dean Worcester. These works, he claims, are in most cases gotten up merely for gain, the authors having no authentic information about his people, and very often making the grossest misstatements, either from ignorance or from wilful deception. He therefore has spared himself no effort to give a true impression of his countrymen to the American people.

Yesterday the Advertiser sent in the following questions to Mr. Lopez and got the appended answers:

1. Will peace be established soon?

2. What then? Will Filipinos ask to have the islands admitted as Territories?

3. How would the colonial form suit them?

4. Would free trade with the United States be to Philippine advantage?

5. How are Americans regarded by intelligent Filipinos?

6. What is Filipino opinion about Protestant missionary work in the archipelago?

1. You must ask the United States administration. The Filipinos are and always have been ready for peace. It is certain that permanent peace will never be established until Philippine independence is obtained.

2. Then there will be government with the consent of the governed. It is very unlikely that the Filipinos will ever "ask to have the islands admitted as Territories."

3. Colonial government will never suit a people who aspire to be independent. Such a form of government is suitable only for a people who desire colonial government, and it is impossible to make a people desire what they do not want. You cannot love that which you hate, and you cannot be made to love it by force of arms!

4. Yes. And it would be an advantage to the United States also, but not to those Americans who are engaged in the production of sugar and tobacco. Monopolies thrive best under protective tariff.

5. Just the same as they are regarded by other intelligent people. We respect the good and suspect the bad. And we regard the American who tries to get more of the earth's surface than he is justly entitled to just in the same manner as we regard the man who tries to get more of another person's goods than he is entitled to. We think that it is just as bad to take a country by force as to take a watch by force. We have the same detestation of the one act as the other. By this you will see how we regard the American who tries to take our country or our watch. But for the American people generally we have respect and admiration, and we shall always be glad to imitate them when they do right.

6. The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, and if it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism, then it would be a good thing to convert the eighteen millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance!

Raymer Sharp, an examiner in the appraiser's store of the local custom house, has been recommended by Special Agent Jay C. Cummings for the position of examiner in chief of the Honolulu custom house. Cummings found the unexpected amount of business done at that port had resulted in tangling up the liquidation of entries, as no appraiser had been provided, and that an experienced chief was required to facilitate business. The appointment will be a promotion in civil service lines from a salary of \$1,600 to \$2,400 per annum.—Chronicle.

General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 4.

## THE USEFUL PAPAYA

### Tree of the Tropics of Great Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (*Carya Papaya*). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarrelled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak; while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resembles the banana. One German chemist, Dr. Merck & Co., in Darmstadt, estimates the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value, of far more local interest, however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit alone, but also of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless; the natives offer wrap squids, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papayas, fatten so rapidly, that their ration had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and as it during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact, that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarcer than either the male or female. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted, the result will in very many cases be either male alone or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet; if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males.

Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a pigery, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make them branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, to have seen a tree, treated in this way, having twenty-seven bearing branches. Of course this unnatural growth seriously affects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years; but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya valuable as a foodstuff for pigs, it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

### CONSUL CANAVARRO'S RETURN.

Is Expected to Reach Honolulu by November.

Senhor A. de S. Canavarro, who for almost a generation has been the representative of the Portuguese Government here, is now on his way to his old home in Portugal. Some time ago Senhor Canavarro went to San Francisco for his health, and while there he was again taken ill. He was in communication with his Government, and on account of his condition his leave of absence was extended. He quite recovered and gained his strength, his old friends who saw him in San Francisco saying that he was in better health than for many years before. The Lisbon Government gave him an opportunity to visit the capital, after an absence of twenty years, and he took it at once, and is now on the way. He is expected to stay in Lisbon for a month at least, and Mr. W. M. Giffard, who saw him off in San Francisco, said yesterday that he expects to see him back in Honolulu by the first of November. George de S. Canavarro, son of the Consul, returned in the Sonoma and will resume his studies at Punahou when the fall term opens.

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